MANYPERNY & MILLER, Publishers

ORO, W. MANYS ESSAY, Editor. COLUMBUS, OHIO.

IN, should be handed in by TWELVE O'CLOCK

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 31, 1861

Of The extreme length of the legislative ings for the past few days, has excluded columns our usual variety of news. The subject of discussion, the passage of the

The Governor this morning nominated and the Senate confirmed the nominations, of S. P. CHASE, THOMAS EWING, V. HORTON, R. HITCHcook, F. T. Backus, W. S. GROBERCK and JOHN C. Waterr, as Commissioners to Washington

The Public Works.

For the first time this session we were in the House of Representatives a few minutes on yes terday afternoon. As we entered, Dr. Scott, of Warren, whom the correspondent of the Cincin Warren, whom the correspondent of the Cincin nati Commercial says is one of the ablest men in the House, was speaking, and we learned from condition, and continue to go to decay, until, that he derived some information should the policy of the last five or six years in danger. I ask you to pause in God's name from the Board of Public Works, as to whether the revenue of the Canale would from this time nels of commerce they will be abandoned. forward, keep them in repair. No doubt the Board will assure the member from Warren. and thus quiet his tender conscience, that the Canals can hereafter be made, under their man-Canals can hereafter be made, under their man- ne can to prevent the canals from again be-state compromise as a mode of adjusting our agement, self-sustaining, and that they are coming self-sustaining) is to depress and finalquite certain that a handsome revenue can be ly destroy the Public Works. The Rail Road derived from them, after paying the expenses of their repairs.

All that is necessary, however, for the member from Warren to do, is to look into the an- and such politicians as Dr. Scorr, are dilligentqual reports of the Board for the past seven ly seconding their efforts, and if not checked up, years, to learn that in the opinion of the Board, and a new policy adopted, the destruction of this the causes from which the revenue was from costly and valuable State property, is as certain time to time depressed, and the expenses of as any thing can be. repairs increased, were only temporary, and that better things were to be expected from the Canals, for each next succeeding year. Such has been the uniform opinion and prediction of the Board, but the facts have invariably dissi pated all the hopes expressed and assurances

given by it, from time to time. We would not give a pinch of snuff for all the Board can manufacture, from this time until the adjournment of the General Assembly. The facts as they exist in the past official reports, are the best data upon which to form an opinion of what may be reasonably expected in the fature from the Public Works, under their present management, and we predict that they will fail in the future, as they have in the past, but by increased deficiencies, to keep themsolves in repair, if left under the present system of management, by the General Assembly.

As the member from Warren professes to desire information, and therefore, it is to be presumed, does not like to take the trouble and is bor to look into the documents to obtain it, and as there may be other members like him, we limited circulation in Ohio, and that its editoriwill furnish them with a table exhibiting the als, as a general thing, are characterized by weakness and puerlity. receipts and expenditures, showing the revenue, and the net carnings or deficiencles, for the uine years, ending the 15th of November of each year, from 1852 to 1860, inclusive. It may be studied to advantage, and is worth much more upon which to found a correct judgment at this time, than all the prophecies, predictions and promises, that the Board of Public Works can offer. So far as Dr. Scorr, of Warren, is concerned, it is due to frankness to say, that we have no faith that our labor will be of any avail. His object is not, we fear, to obtain information on which to base his action as a member of the House, but to draw from the Board such a report as may confuse and mislead the House, and deceive honest men as to the true state of out of the party at the bidding of the Chase out of the Chase and expenditures, showing the revenue, and deceive honest men as to the true state of

Receipts and Disbursements on the Public Works of Ohio, from 1852 to 1860, inclusive. Beceipts. Disburs'mts. Net Earlings. Deficits. \$643,641 04 \$429,705 62 \$227,112 13 .667,570 45 420,075 21 169,090 04 47,682 55 331-68 50 142,656 08 477,729 27 290,571 22 134,255 54 301,701 97 455,127 08 24,622 311,246 18 339,406 99 24,622 312,246 18 339,406 99 24,622 312,245 33 249,767 41 65,738 217,333 35 259,397 98 129,677 266,935 00 429,162 44 119,766

cords of the State, accessible to all the members, how silly and nonsensical it is to be wastwith the interests of the people, by calling upon the Board to say whether they cannot make these works self-sustaining. If it be possible, why have they not done so? Last session the Legislature undertook to, and supposed it had, oted the members of the Board in their aditures. It declared in the appropriation and that there should not be expended during the year, more than \$2,000 per month, over and bove the tolls. To ordinary minds this oguage in the statute was supposed to smple to restrain the Board from any expenditure beyond the limitation in State from paying for any work done beyond the sum of money stipulated in the appropriation act. But the amount paid out was actually \$119,766 55, more than the revenue, to say nothing of the amount still out standing of debts contracted during the year, but which had not been paid at the end of it.—

The way that was done, is told by the Comptroller on page 5, of his report to the Legislature. The appropriation bill was passed in the latter part of March, 1860, and made appropriations for the year ending Nov. 15, 1860, and the first quarter of 1861. On the 7th day of April, the officers of State gently transferred, by what the law, and to prohibit the officers of State from paying for any work done bethe officers of State gently transferred, by what ntherity we do not know, \$135,000 from the Revenue to the Canal Fund, to pay off ad wipe out the excess of disbursements over receipts on the public works, up to the day transfer was made. Such being the fact. port of the board for this year, does not

how accurately the excess of expenditures over eccipts, for the year ending November 15,1880. The annual report of the Board for the year ading November 15, 1880, now on Dr. Scorr's (we suppose) has some information in it, should not be regarded lightly by the ers of the Logislature, when taking into ion any report prepared at this time. Board, on a special call, for a special call, and when that purpose is, as we verily a to deceive and misical members in the

The Ohio Statesman Backys has made no estimate for his division but we will suppose it will not be less than \$60, . 000 when made—and it will most likely exceed that sum considerably-and this legislature will be called upon to approplate the sum of \$469,-391 90, for the support of the Canals for the next twelve months. It is to be presumed that n making their estimates for the annual report, Mr. Marrin and Mr. Greeny acted honestly and in good faith, and they cannot now undertake to make a report such as Dr. Scorr evidently desires they should make, without sadly imparing their character as officers for integrity or capacity.

To believe that the revenues can be increased under the present management, is to labor unions for, and the appointment of Com- der a delusion. The past was in many respects issioners to the Washington conference, hav- a most favorable year for canal transportation. gth been disposed of to the entire sat- and yet to meet the wants of the canals for this faction of Gov. DESNISON and Senator CHASE, year, the revenues must swell to what they there will not probably be any subject so ex- were in 1854, or a sum \$60,000 larger than citing before the legislature, for some time to they were last year, a thing that no man be come, and we may therefore conclude that the lieves. Anditor Tayler does not expect the relegislative proceedings will be somewhat cur- ceipts from the public works the current year, to so, then the annual report of the Board (as. look at the past. Last year, when some of thes suming that it will take \$60,000 to take care of Mr. Backus division) shows that they will require, in addition to the earnings of the canals, was that bill treated? It was sneered at as unan appropriation from the general revenue, of some \$200,000, to keep them up through the year 1861. And when this large sum is given prevail for two or three years to come, boats

> The effect of the policy which Mr. Scorr will advocate, (for he will we are quite sure do all son in reply to a question in response to one, he can to prevent the canals from again beinterests of the State, are now, as they have substitute it was lost, Messre. Cox and Parish been for the past ten years, working to bring about this result, and the officers of the canals
>
> Mr. JONES asked a division of the question

COMMUNICATED. The Journal's Dishonesty.

The Ohio State Journal, assuming the right to dictate the votes of the Republican members of the State Legislature, and to read out of the Republican party such as are disposed to act in dependently and to disregard its dictation, a few reports and opinions on this subject, that the days since, denounced Messra Nigh, Welsh and others for their votes on the resolution to appoint Commissioners, and charged them with combi ing with the Democracy to defeat the Republican party. Since then, a few of the pets of the Jour nal in the Senate and House of Representatives. voted against the appointment of Commission ers, and agains; the almost unanimous vote of the Republican party, and the Journal pats then on the back and administers no word of repro-

for the course they saw fit to pursue.

The Journal, ever since last winter, has done all in its power to distract and disorganize the Republican party, by denouncing some of the best men in the Legislature as nominal Repub-

The Speaker of the House of Representa-

and deceive honest men as to the true state of the case, and the actual condition and prospects of the Public Works; but still we will give the facts as they actually exist—and here they are:

Resistant of the legislature, and to fead men deceive at the bidding of the Chase dynasty, will be treated with that contempt which such assumption deserves, by all conservative and high-minded Bepublicans in every part of the State. Had the Republican party part of the State. Itad the Kepublican party in the Northern States taken the position last winter, which Mr. Harrison and other Repub-licans took, and shown by their acts that frater-nal regard for the South, which the Radical Chase School, now, profess, the grave difficulties and dangers which beset us, and threaten the overthrow of our Government, would have been averted, and the South would have been con-832 833 83 248,787 41 65,738 80 129,873 35 129,387 98 129,677 33 vinced that our professions of loyalty to the State, accessible to all the memwill by their official acts, as Mr. Harrison truth bers, how silly and nonsensical it is to be wast-fully said, show that their professions are hon-ing the time of the Legislature and sport est, and that they are sincere in what they say

OHIO LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE. WEDNESDAY, January 30, 1861. AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr COX, in support of his resolution, moved a substitute, and made the following points:

1. There are but two modes of reaching and investigating the troubles of the country. The one is the mode of the sccessionists, by calling irregular conventions and letting them assume powers committed to the Federal Government as helonging to the States collectively. The

so early a one that it necessarily excludes all distant States, especially California and Oregon from participation, and practically excludes many others. It calls together at Washington an exicted crowd from Maryland and Virginia at the very time when the safety of the Federal Capital demands that Capital demands that no unusual concourse of strangers from the South should have a pretext for gathering there. If unreasonable and inadmissible propositions are insisted on by Southern Commissioners, the rejection of them will give the opportunity which secessionists in Virginia notoriously design, of exciting an attack upon the Capitol before the 4th of March.

upon the Capitol before the 4th of March.

4th. Our acceptance of the invitation committe us in honor to compromises by change of the Constitution in some form, and this we ought not to consent to or even consider, until the laws are so far respected that the new administration is peaceably inaugurated

5th. The only question between the States is, shall the sagerity in the legitimate means provided by the Constitution, control the policy of the country, or shall armed rebellion dictate to the victorious majority constitutional changes

Against such a change Domcorate and Republicans are equally bound to strive

6. It is our duty to speak frankly to the southern states on these points and not decieve them as to our position. We cannot agree to compromise until the laws shall have been vindicated by the inauguration of Lincoln. After that, in a constitutional way we can give the matter candid attention, and see that propositions from the south are fairly acted upon.

It is high time that we began to look danger in the face and measure its extent. Disunion with consequent war are terrible things, but with consequent war are terrible things, but more fearful and terrible to a free people is a loss of liberty and honor. Without the South we should still be a great and powerful nation knit by the closest ties of blood, of language, of habits, of education, and something which constitutes nationality, but with the fundamental principle of Democratic representative govern-ment destroyed, and a minority made supreme, we should have no government or Union worth

We should combine equity with firmness state honestly the differences between us and our neighbors, see if any solution consistent with principles can be made, and make it in a manner legitimate and constitutional when re-bellion has been quelled, or at least the new

administration surely launched.

Mr. MOORE said doubtless when the Senadeipts from the public works the current year, to exceed the sum of \$270,000, and in the way that they have been, and will continue to be mismanaged, if the Legislature should leave them to "State management," the estimate of the auditor, will, we think, prove large enough; and if itor, will, we think, prove large enough; and if necessary. But when the sky is cloudy and dark, some men do not seem willing to fly to the rescue of this glorious Union. In God's name let us stand by it. I fear there are some among before it is to late to act. The danger is at our will be unable to navigate them, and as channow and forever."

While Mr. COX was speaking, Mr. Harri

The question recurring upon Mr. COX'S "on the motion to strike out the resolution from the House."

Mr. PARISH said the question was upon Agreeing to the report of the Committee.

Mr. HARRISON concurred in this view. The President ruled that the motion to strike

out was properly taken, and the motion car-Those who voted in the affirmative were—
Meesrs. Breck, Brower, Bonar, Collins, Cox.
Cuppy, Cummins, Fisher, Garfield, Glass,
Harsh, McCall, Monroe, Morse, Parish, Potts,

Potwin, Smith, Sprague, Stanley, 20 Those who voted in the negative were Messra. Eason, Ferguson, Foster, Harrison Holmes, Jones, Key, Moore, Newman, Orr, Perrill, Ready, Schleich, and White, 14. The question recurring upon inserting report of the committee as amended by Monroe, it was agreed to.

Monroe, it was agreed to.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:
Messrs, Breck, Brewer, Benar, Collins, Cox,
Cuppy, Cummins, Fisher, Garfield, Glass,
Harsh, Jones, McCall, Monroe, Parish, Pote, Potwin, Ready, Smith, Strague, Stanly, 22. Those who voted in the negative were:

Messrs Esson, Ferguson, Foster, Harrison, Holmes, Key, Moore, Newmon, Orr, Perrill, Schleich, and White, 12. The question recurring upon the adoption of the report as amended, Mr. Garfield offered the following substitute for the last resolution of

the series, viz:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the General. Assembly, the Commissioners should not meet till after the inauguration of the administra-tion, and the Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor, are instructed not to go into the proposed Convention until after that time Mr. GARFIELD sustained the resolution up-

that the expressed will of the constitutional ma-jority of the people should be vindicated by in-suring the inauguration of the President elect according to law, and that it was wrong and cowardly to permit the efforts of traitors and rebels to interpose against it. He desired Ohio to express her opinions openly upon this subject.

The are unconto express her opinions openly upon this subject.
Her people are for the Union. They are unconscious of having done anything wrong, and they
are bound to see that the laws shall be enforced
at every hazard, and we should see to it that nothing shall be done to embarrass the President elect. The object of his amendment was to pro-vide against this, and he thought it due to the people that the Commissioners abould not be authorized to meet Virginia in conference until af-

ter the inauguration.

Mr. GARFIELD then went into the general subject at length, asserting substantially the views expressed by him yesterday.

Mr. HARRISON was understood to the Senator from Portage with having express-Mr. HARRISON was understood to charge least were in strange contrast with the eloquent speech made by him last winter, when, as chairman of the committee appointed by the Ohio Legislature, he proceeded to Louisville and invited the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee to be our guests. "It was an eloquent speech, admirably expressed;—he would read it," and Mr. H. proceeded to read it with fine declamatory effect, commending the ardent Union sentiments of the gent man to his pres-

ent attention. Mr. GARFIELD thanked his friend for reviving that speech. He thanked him for reading it with his peculiar and effective emphasis. He had not hoped that his humble effort would ever have been read to such an audience. He was glad he revived his recollection of his sentiments upon that occasion. He would say that ments upon that occasion. He would say that now he endorsed every word and every sentiment of that speech. But if the gentleman (Mr. Harrison) was proud of his own record upon that subject, he (Mr. Garfield) had every reason to be more proud of his.

A. B. MONAHAN.

WM. J. FLAGG.

WM. S. WOOD.

Madison then sitting in his seat, voted against the invitations of Ohio, to our brethren from Kentucky and Tennessee, for whom he now expresses so much sympathy. He voted against the proposition in every form. While we were cordially extending our hospitality to our South ern guests he shut the doors of hospitality in their faces; and refused them the very courtesy which he now invokes. He (Mr. G.) would repeat that he was proud of that speech. He re-joiced he had made it There was no word in joiced he had made it. There was no word in it inconsistent with his present position. He had never said anything inconsistent with it. But while dwelling upon courtesy and hospitality, gentlemen must be mindful of right and justice. The State of Ohio had done nothing wrong to the South, but she is asked now to do that which would imply that she had done wrong.—He intended, so far as he was concerned, that she should discharge her whole duty. If our Commissioners are not prohibited from doing that which will have a tendency to defeat the will of the people by embarrassing the inauguwill of the people by embarrassing the inaugu-ration, he would vote against the whole

Mr. HARRISON replied that his record was Mr. HAKRISON replied that his record was consistent. He opposed the invitation of Kentucky and Tennessee. He was opposed to taxing the people for such purposes while the Treasury was in a depleted condition, and he had nothing to regret. At the time that question was pending he had charged that the invitation was insincere. It was meant to deduestion was pending no had charged that the invitation was insincere. It was meant to de-ceive and cajole. The eloquest language the gentleman had used in this speech was not such language as he uses at home. Therefore his septiments on that occasion were not sincere.—
And he had proposed last session to test that sincerity by introducing a bill to preserve the peace between us und our Southern neighbors.
Gentlemen on the other side had opposed that bill and defeated it, thus establishing the allebill and defeated it, thus establishing the alle-

bill and defeated it, tune essentially that that bill gations he had made.

Mr. COX replied substantially that that bill belonged in the category with measures proposed by gentlemen who professed to be Republicans, which do not accord with Republican sentiments. If the gentleman wished to compare records with us, he (Mr. Cox) was prepared to the subject. He and his friends to enter upon the subject. He and his had expressed no sentiments antagonis the sentiments of the Senator from Por disville. Those were proper sentiments for estive occasion, and they were sincere. The

fitting time to rescue the poor resolutions from the wreck of splintered lances. While he stood in the field of battle surveying broken weapons and the wounds inflicted in a gallant passage at arms in which each gallant cavalier had done his best devoir, each rending shafts which drove home, and each exulting in con-sciousness of manly powers, he would staunch

the wounds, and interpose the flag of peace by offering these poor resolutions to the final con-sideration of their friends. The question recurring upon Mr. Garfield's substitute it was lost, viz: Those who voted in the affirmative were— Messrs. Cox, Garfield, Morse, Parish, Stan-

Those who voted in the negative wer Those who voted in the negative were—
Mesers Breck, Brewer, Bonar, Collina, Cup
py, Cummins, Eason, Ferguson, Fisher, Foster
Garfield, Glass, Harrison, Harsh, Holmer
Jones, Key, McCall, Honroe, Moore, Newman
Orr, Perrill, Potts, Potwin, Ready, Schleich
Smith, Sprague, and White—29.

The question recurring on the report

The question recurring on the report as amended, Mr. Holmes asked a division of the

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messs. Breck, Brewer, Bonar, Collins, Cuppy Cammios, Easen, Furguson, Fisher, Foster, Glass Harrison, Parish, Holmes, Joces, Key, McCall, Mouroe, Moore, Moree, Parish, Perril, Potts, Per win, Ready, Schleich, Smith, Sprague, Stanley and White 30.

Those who voted in the negative were-Messrs. Cox, Garfield, Newman-3. Mr. NEWMAN voted no because he could ret ne division on the question.

Mr. ORR was excused from yoting, on sul stantially similar grounds. He said he would like to vote for some of them and not for others.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. H. B. 300-To amend sections 9, 14 and 15 o "an act to punish certain offenses therein nam-ed," passed March 8, 1831, was read a third

time, when
Mr. BURR explained the object of the bill to be to punish the resistance of mayors and mar-shals of villages, and certain other officers of police, or any oppression by them under color of office, as well as justices of the peace, consta-

les, etc., etc.
Mr. WOODS opposed the passage of the bill. as not necessary at this time. The vote was then called on the passage of

the bill, when there were 32 yeas and 56 mays So the bill failed to pass.
S. B. 174-To punish the crime of having counterfeit bank notes or cein in possession with intent to pass the same-was read a third

time, when Mr. VINCENT said he thought the same reason existed why this bill should not pass as for not passing the one just voted upon He referred to the present statute on 'the sub-ject, which he thought already sufficient fo all practical purposes.
Mr. PLANTS explained that the bill

plied an hiatus in the present law on the Mr. STEDMAN supported the bill, and

ted a case that it met.

Mr. ANDREWS opposed the bill as unnecessary, and concurred with Mr. Vincent.

Mr. CONVERSE contended that the bill was important to perfect the means of punishing the namession of counterfelt money.

Mr. WOODS concurred in urging the pas age of the bill as important and necessary.

Mr. VORIS took the same position, conten ing that the present statutes were not sufficient to punish all cases of possession of counterfelt Mr. VINCENT moved that the bill be indef

initely postponed, which motion was disagreed The Bill was passed—yeas 53, nays 26.
Mr. STIERS rose to a question of privilege and read from the Cincinnati Enquirer a statement of the vote on Mr. Parrott's resolutions, in

which he is represented as voting as a Republi-can, which he wished understood not to be the

of privilege and read from the Cincinnati Gs-sette a statement that he had voted or Mr. Par rott's amendment, which he said was untrue.— He voted steadily against the resolutions as long

The following bills were introduced and read a first time: H. B. 320, by Mr. CRUM-To regulate and limit the fees and salaries of County Treasur-

ers.

H. B. 321. by Mr. HITCHCOCK—To pro vide for keeping water courses and rivers clear of obstructions, for the preservation of health.

The SPEAKER of the House signed S. B. 182-To amend the act for the surrender of turnpike and plank roads.

turnpike and plank roads.

The standing committee on the Militia, to whom was referred the petition of R. T. Spaulding, Daniel Tilden, and other citizens of Cuyahoga county, praying for the establishment of a volunteer force of 10,000 men, respectfully report that, in their judgment, the same is inadmissible; and that the force contemplated by H. B. No. 146, as amended in the Secate, is sufficient for all the exigencies that max area. sufficient for all the exigencies that may arise in time of peace, threatening the domestic or

the of peace, threatening the domestic or der of the State.

The Committee having also had under consideration the petitions of A. Parsons and others, citizens of Ross county, and of H. Lee, Anderson, and other citizens of Maskingum county, praying for changes in the present laws to authorize companies to uniform as they please, report that the uniform now in use is plain and economical and serviceable, and that it would be nawise and ruinous to all proper military organ-izations whatever, to make any change, or encourage the extravagance and passion for extreme show, which would attend any departure

R. HUTCHESON.

Mr. WOODS, from the Judiciary committee, reported back H. B. 262—To provide for making deeds in certain cases, for land purchased of the State—when the bill was ordered to be read

a third time to-merrow.

Mr. KRUM, from the committee on Agriculture, reported back H. B 297-To exempt county and district agricultural fair grounds from taxation, with one amendment which was agreed to, when the bill was ordered to be read a third

time to-merrow.
Mr. PLANTS, from the committee on Schools and School Lands, reported H. B. 61-Relative to Teachers Institutes, when the bill was laid upon the table.
Mr. PLANTS, from the same com

referred to Mr. Pearce as a select committee.

The committee on Schools and School lands, reported adversely to the petition of sundry citizens of Ames township in Athens county, for a distribution of the school fund.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, from the committee on Temperance, reported back H. B. 161—To pre-vent the adulteration of alcholic liquors—with amendments—which was ordered to be printed, n connection with the bill. Mr. FLAGG, from the select committee to whom was referred H. B. 7—Relating to the ten per cent law reported a bill which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOODS from the Judiciary committee whom was referred a resolution in relation to certain alleged omissions from Swan and Critch-field's Statutes, report that: The act of March field's Statutes, report that: The act of March 16, 1860, regulating auction sales, and the act taken the forts and arsenais that belonged to the general government, for they were traitors in question, and have not been repealed. But they are omitted, because they are are centrated by the Constitution adopted in 1850. The Union.

the committee on public works, and Mr. Scott, of Warren, appointed in his place.

Mr. SCOTT, of Warren, offered a resolution enquiring to the board of public works, if in their opinion the public works can me made selfsustaining during the coming fiscal year, which was laid on the table for discussion.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a con ication from the Governor covering a corloyed by the State in the case of the Polly Vegroes, kidnapped from Lawrence county— which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. STOUT offered a resolution inquiring it pertain trades can be taught in the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, which was laid over for Mr. PATTERSON offered a resolution which

was adopted—enquiring of the committee on retrenehment if the office of county Infirmary Director could not be discontinued and its duties performed by the county commissioners.

On motion of Mr. BROWNE, of Miami, the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to proceed to Indianapolis and meet the President elect when on his way to Washington, and escort him into this city, was taken

up, when Mr. WOODS moved that the House adjourn, on which the yeas andd nays were demanded,

and resulted—yeas 34, nays 47.

A call of the House was then had, when nine-ty-four members answered to their names, when all further proceedings under the call were dis-Mr. PLANTS said he would vote for the reslution appointing the committee, but he felt bound to oppose any appropriation, and he

would therefore move to strike out the resolu-tion providing for an appropriation to pay the expenses, as he thought the glory would pay.— This motion was agreed to.

Mr. KRUM moved to amend the first reso-

ition by striking out Indianapolis, and inserting Cincinnati.
Mr. MUSSON moved to further amend by mserting the Columbus depot.

Mr. HUGHES called for a division of the

question on striking out, when Indianapolis was Mr. BROWNE, of Miami, opposed the me tion to strike out.

Mr. MONAHAN was in favor of the com-

mittee as an act of respect.

Mr. MUSSON said he did not mean any disrespect to Mr. Lincoln; but he wanted to proeset, if his coming were advertized by such a display and parade; and to dispose of the mat-ter, he moved to lay the subject on the table,

which motion was lost.

Mr. HILLS moved to reconsider the vote on striking out Indianapolis.

Mr. BLAKESLEE supported the reconsideration and the appointment of the committee. The motion to reconsider was agreed to,

when the word Indianspalis was restored.

Mr. VORIS said he knew of no public considerations, though there might be some private ones. And he understood that Mr. Lin-Mr. ANDREWS said he had opposed the elec tion of Mr. Lincoln, and expected to oppose his administration; but he deemed it eminently

proper, at this time, to show that we know how

respect the President elect of the United Andrews. He said his county had given eighteen hundred majority against Mr. Lincoln; and if it was to do over again they would give dou ble that number; but if they were to vote on this resolution they would all vote to pay this respect to the President elecs, who is not to be the President of the Republican party, but of the whole country.

After some remarks, in a pleasant way, the

esolution was agreed to—yeas 69, nays 28.

Mr. WOODS moved that messages from the Senate be taken up.

Mr. VINCENT moved that the House adjourn, on which the yeas and nays were de-manded and resulted—yeas 34 mays 63. Mr. DAVIS, said he would vote for the reso

lution, with the understanding that no appro riation was to be made under it Mr. KRUM made the same explanation. Mr. BROWNE, of Miami, moved that the House take a recess till ten o'clock A. M., tomorrow—on which the yeas and nays were de-manded, and resulted—yeas 45, nays 49. Mr. VORIS moved that the House do now

A call of the House was ordered, members answered to their names.

The House then took a revess till half-past seven o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION, 7:30-P.M. Mr. WOODS moved the previous question on his motion to take up the messages from the cause by refusing his motives would be miscon Senate, which was seconded by five mem-

Mr. STEADMAN demanded a call of the House, when 89 members answered to their ators an opportunity to consider it—Senators names. The Sergeant-at Arms was then dispatched for the absentees.
On motion of Mr. McCUNE, all further

proceedings under the call were dispensed The messages from the Senate were then ta ken up, and the Senste's amendment to the Honse resolutions of yesterday, offered by

Mr. WOODS then moved the previous ques tion on agreeing to the Senate's amendment, which was sustained—yeas 63, mays 34.

The question being on agreeing to the Senate's amendment,
Mr. WOODS demanded a division of the The vote was then called on the first resolu-

the affirmative.
The vote was then taken on the second reso

Iution, which resulted—yeas 51, nays 46.

Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messrs. Baldwin, Blakeslee, Browne, of Miami, Bruff, Burr, Buss, Carter, Choate, Clapp, Coover, Cox, Davis, Dickey, Gore, Haddow, Humilton, Herrick, Hills, Hitchcock, Howell, Jolly, Jones, of Seneca, Kennedy, Krum, Mos Clung, McCune, McGavran, McPherson, Monahan, Museon, Nigh, Parrott, Plants, Rees, of Morrow, Reid, Rukeubrod, Scott, of Jefferson, Scott, of Warren, Sears, Squire, Stedman, Stubbs, Thompson, of Summit, Trimble, Vincent, Voris, Walker, Watt, Welsh, Wood, Wieher of Warren,

cent, Voris, Walker, Walt, Welsu, Wood, Wright, of Warren.

Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Andrews, Blecker, Browne of Putnam, Carlisle, Chase, Converse, Cory, Devore, Fellows, Flagg, [Gamble, House, Hughes, Hutcheson Jacobs, Jessup, Jonas, Jones of Ham-ilton, McConnell, McSchooler, Moore, Myers, Noble, Ogle, Parr, Patterson, Pearce, Powers, Rees of Franklin, Reisinger, Rogers, Shaw, Skinner, Slusser, Suyder, Stiers, Stout, Tauny-hill, Taylor, Thompson of Perry, Westcott, White, Winner, Woods, Wright of Hamilton,

Speaker.
Mr. BURR moved a reconsideration of the with regard to be read a third time to-morwas ordered to be read a third time to-morwas ordered to be read a third time to-morrew.

Mr. BURR moved a reconsideration of the word with distrust upon this distrust upon t The committee on Finance reported back H.

B. 85—To authorize county treasurers in certain cases to collect taxes—when the bill was referred to Mr. Pearce as a select committee. explicitly that the proposed basis was inadmissible on the part of Ohio. If Commissioners

sible on the part of Ohio. If Commissioners are to be appointed, as proposed, he preferred most decidedly that the appointment should be made by the Governor.

But we have had the previous question forced upon us, without being permitted to even make a suggestion, with regard to the language of the resolutions. Under these circumstances he had voted against the resolutions, and only for the second for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. Mr. HERRICK, voted for the res

did so with great reluctance, thinking that there would result but very little good from it. He protested against the commissioners from Ohio, conferring with any commissioners from those States that had second from the Union; and taken the forts and arsensis that belonged to

Mr. WOOD moved to lay the motion of Mr. | Garfield, Glass, Monroe, Morse, Parish, Smith Borr, to reconsider, on the table.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Perry, moved that the
House adjourn, which was agreed to. Yeas 53, nays 44

IN SENATE THURSDAY, January 31th, 1861-10 A. M. PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr SMITH presented the petition of Elijal Thron and 46 other citizens of sub district No 9, of Ross township, Greene county, asking that measures be taken to abolish all distinctions in constitutional rights, founded upon sex. Also, the petition of Mary C. There, and 51 other citizens of sub district No. 9, Ross town hip, Green county, on the subject of property rights of married women, which were referred

the select committee on that subject.

Mr. McCALL presented the petition of Jane
D. McNeely and 50 other citizens of Hope
Dale, Harrison county, on the subject of property
rights of women;
Also, of Edwin Kessal and 56 others, on the

same subject, which were referred to the select committee on that subject.

Mr. GARFIELD presented the petition Mrs. Sarah Lindsey and 16 other citizens of Sammit county; Also, of Catharine North and 44 other citi

zens of Summit county, praying for a law to establish property rights in married women, which were referred to the select committee on that subject.

By Mr. FERGUSON—from 1200 citizens Cincinnati, asking amendment of the assignment law, to prefer claims of laborers. Refer

red to Judiciary Committee. SECOND READINGS. By Mr. GARFIELD, S. B. 211-"To punish on"-Whole. Mr. MOORE, S. B 212-Making it un-

lawful for any person within the jurisdiction of Ohio, to produce or assist any person owing ser-vice by the laws of the United States, to escape nto another State—Whole.

S. B. 213—To amend sections 1 and 5 of the

act of April 4th, 1859, prescribing the duties of county Auditors-Whole. H. B 274-To secure to churches and other voluntary associations the benefits of their records—Judiciary.

H. B. 289—Amending the act of April 15th, 1857, to preserve the parity of elections—Elec-

A communication was received from the Sec retary of State, in reply to a resolution of in-quiring concerning Revised Statutes Judiciary Commmittee. Also, a communication from the Fund Commers, concerning the claim of Bartlett and

Smith. Judiciary. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. Mr. SPRAGUE, from the Eurolling Com mittee, reported the enrolment of sundry bills

and resolutions.

Mr. BONAR, from the Militia Committee reported back S. B. 195, (Reserved Militia bill) with sundry amendments. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A joint resolution was received from the House authorizing the appointment of a Committee to wait upon Mr. Lincoln at Indianopolis, and invite him to visit Columbus, on route for Washington. The blank was filled with three (Committee

Mesers. Foster, Newman, and Ocr, voted nay the others yea. Meusta, Monroe, Cuppy and Holmes, were an einted said Committe The President signed the conference resalu

and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. GARFIELD offered a resolution instruc ing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether there is any general law on ou tatute books under which a Savings Bank can be established-and if not, that they report on the repiety of enacting such a law. Agreed to.
Mr JONES from the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the indefinite pestponement of H. B. No. 72: For the protection of surities

in certain cases.

Mr. READY moved the reference to a spe rial committee of three. Carried year 20 mays 13. Messrs. Ready, More and Ferguson SPECIAL ORDER.

The bill to repeal the second section of the law of 1857 to prevent kidnapping was taken up, the question being on its engrossment. On motion of Mr. KEY, the bill was referred to a Select committee-Mr. Cox.

, nays gamation bill. Agreed to and a fire-brand designed to make trouble. sees no tendency to intermarriage between the races. The bill was designed to place the Republican party in a false position. It was undignified and unbecoming in any gentleman to offer such a bill. Yet he would vote for it be cause by refusing his motives.

Mr. CUPPY moved to postpone it until the last Monday of February, in order to give Senof the means of examining into the alleged ev ils which it is said this bill Is designed to

Mr. READY opposed the reference, and thought we might as well face the music. He could not see any good to result from the bill. There are but two sides. Those who are not in favor of it must be in favor of amalgation. He would not have introduced it, but we have to act upon it and he though it best to dispose of it

now.

Mr JONES hoped better reasons for voting for the bill would be stated. He never would voto for a bill because Democrats might say one thing or another about it. 'He thought there were better reasons for it than had been assigned. We have the power The vote was then called on the first resolution of the amendment, (for which see Senate
proceedings,) which resulted—yeas 52, nays
45.
Mesrrs. Wright, of Hamilton, and Jones of
Hamilton, and Dickey, Democrats, voted in
the affirmative.

than had been assigned. We have the power
to say who shall marry. This is a question of
policy—We have restricted marriage in certain
cases to avoid the evils of marriage contrary to
the good of society. This bill comes within
that catagory. Such intermarriages have occurred in this State and the result is prejudicurred in this State and the result is prejudicial to society, and there is no good reason why the practice should not be prohibited by law. He did not accept the theory that the passage of a law tends to provoke crime. He contended there had been higher law legislation against this evil, and he thought enacting such a statute would be within the line of safe precedent. dent. Mr. Jones did not care for the political

bearing of the question.

Mr. STANLEY agreed with Mr. Readytha. thb bill should be put through. He was inclined to favor his Democratic friends. They seemed to be all in favor of this bill, and if it will benefit them, we ought to humor them. There had been a case of this kind in the Democratic party in his district. He had desired to keep the party pure if possible, and for this reason he would vote for it.

Mr. McCALL explained that by his remark

upon the partizan side of the question, he meant that the Republicans have been charged with being favorable to social equality with the negro. Now they are unanimously opposed to it. But to prevent the Democrats from taking such advantage of the Republican party—which party he believed was more devoted than any other to the interests of the State he would yet on it. the interests of the State, he would vote for it He knew the thing was divised by the Demo

Mr. PARISH opposed the bill on substantialily the same reasons be assigned when the bill
t was up a fow days ago. He was entirely opposed to intermarriage of the races, and espeteially against illicit intercourse. He had no
fear of twing called an amalgamationist. If he
ilived in Kentucky or Virginia he would vote for
such a bill where there is no necessity for it.
But in Chio where there is no necessity for it,
he would not connect to libel the State. If the
Democrats will inter from his vote that he is an
amalgamationist, he boped they would permit
him to infer that they are in danger of such intermarriages, and wish to be protected.

Mr. FISHER favored postponement. He
opposed the bill because he didn't believe in
legislation upon matters of taste. The bill taxes a man's taste for a particular object. You
might as well tax a man for wearing a black or
a white hat. If I wanted a black wife I
wouldn't let her go for the paltry sum of \$50,
and if I didn't wan't her, I wouldn't take her a
with \$50. The bill is insufficient. If a man
wants to violate the laws of decency, the laws
wont deter him. If you want to punish him
for marrying a nigger, hang him. Moreover,
he didn't believe we had a right to pass such a
bill, and he didn't wan't hy to be for such.

for marrying a nigger, hang him. Moreover, he didn't believe we had a right to pass such a bill, and he didn't want to yote for such a nasty us thing anyhow.

ion to postpone was lost-year II, demanded

Those who voted in the negative were—
Mesers. Brewer, Bonar, Cummins, Eason,
Ferguson, Foster, Harrison, Harsh, Holmes,
Jones, Rey, Moore, Newman, Orr, Perrill,
Potts, Potwin, Ready, Schleich, Sprague,
Stanley, and White. 23.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to amend the bill b substituting the following:
"That intermarriage is hereby prohibited be tween all persons prohibited from marrying by Mr. KEY held that the bill was required to

porrect certain social evils. He believed it was demanded. He certainly never would impute to Republicans who voted against it, such motives as they had suggested would be urged against them, for any opposition they might

make to the measure.

Mr. COX would cheerfully say that the Sen ator from Hamilton treated overy subject with the dignity and candor becoming a Senator. Yet he must differ concerning the necessity of such a law. He thought it unnecessary and im-proper and was wholly opposed to it. The bill was tabled for more important and pressing business.

MESSAGE FROM THE ROUSE House Joint Resolution relative to the appointment of Conference Commissioners, camback with an amendment to add two to the number of Commissioners, already provided for. Adopted, so that there will be seven Commis-

sioners. Yeas 30, nays 1.
Mr. CUMMINGS was excused for one week MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR. A message was received from the Governor transmitting the appointment of Commissioner to represent Obio in the Conference to be held

at Washington on Feb'y. 4th. The following Com Hon. S. P. CHAFE. Hon. THOMAS EWING.

Hon JOHN C. WRIGHT. Hon V.B. HORTON. Hon. WM. S. GROESBECK.

Hon. FRANKLIN T. BACKUS. Hon, REUBEN HITCHCOCK The Senate went into Executive session to consider the foregoing Executive appointment and after some time they were confirmed.

The Senate then took a recess-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. THURSDAY, January 31, 1861. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Goodwin.

The following memorials were presented and eferred.

By Mr. BRUFF-from Nellie Lee and 50 others, and Rachel Crum and 71 others of Co. lumbiana county, for a law to place the wife on

an equal footing with the hasband in the con-trol of property and children.

By Mr. McGAVRAN—from Thomas Moore and 20 others of Carroll county for the same By Mr. RUKENBROD—from Jacob Heaton and 557 others of Columbians, for the same By Mr. CLAPP-from E. Stowe and 250

others of Lake county, for the same object.

By Mr. BLAKESLEE, from A. G. Riddle and 309 others of Cuyaboga county, (141/2 yda. in length) for the same subject.

By Mr. OGLE, from John Bruner and 127 others of Ross county, against the immigration By Mr. STUBBS, from Frances V. Hale and

129 others of Preble county, for a more strin-By Mr. FLAGG, from 2,000 citizens of Ham ilton county, relating to the Commercial affaire By Mr. CONVERSE, from A. H. Newcombe

and 112 others of Franklin county, against coopering in the Penitentiary.

By Mr. MUSSON, from E. Corwin and 26 others of Champaign county, for criminal Ju-risdiction, to the Probate Court of said county The following bills were read a second time

and referred: H. B. 309-To amend section five of an act entitled an act to provide for the gemi-annual eollection of taxes. Mr. McClung. H. B. 313-To amend section 206 of the act entitled "an act of the jurisdiction and proce-dure before justices of the peace, and of the

duties of constables in civil courts," passed March 14th, 1853. Judiciary H.B. 315—To regulate and limit the fees of pounty auditors. Fees and Salaries. H. B. 212-To provide for and regular school libraries, was read a third time when.
Mr. DAVIS moved so as to include Union
Schools in its provisions, which was agreed to

tinue to such districts, the School Library sys-tem suspended at the last session.

Mr. BALDWIN moved to amend by strik-ing out the clause limiting the use of the Li-braries to tax papers, which was agreed to.

Mr. HILLS said he desired that the question

Mr. HILLS said he desired that the question of a tax for such a purpose should be submitted to the people of the district. He was willing for any people to tax themselves.

Mr. SCOTT, of Warren moved that the Bill be referred to the Committee on schools and school laws, with instructions to amend the Bill so as to take a vote of the people on the question of the tax.

Mr. BLAKESLEE opposed this amendment, because he thought it would introduce too mu

machinery into the system.

Mr. COX said it was a plausible idea to subm.t this question to the people, but since the boards of education already have the power to leavy ten times as much tax for other purposes, it was needless to vote separately on this.

Mr. VORIS explained that this provision would so complicate the plan as to make it too

cumbersome for utility.

Mr. BALDWIN took the same view of the subject, and opposed the reference
Mr. VINCENT was in favor of the reference This bill'is to review the School Library system in a fragmentary manner. He thought the submission of the tax to a vote, would be useful in giving the people the opportunity of saying whether they desire such a system or not. The Boards of Education already have too much power of taxation. If there was anything that the people desire, it is a reduction of the power of these Boards. He said we are burdened down with local taxation. He would most gladly lay his hand upon the system of local

taxation and arrest its extension.

Mr. SCOTT, of Warren, urged the reference. because, these libraries are in fact not for the schools or the children, but the adults of the Districts, and it is proper that the people should may whether they want such libraries or not.

Mr. KRUM said he was the ardent friend of our Public School system, and he therefore cautioned the friends of the crumon school to be careful of incuring local taxation, and swell-ing the powers of the Boards of education, to an extent against which the people would rehel, to the injury of the school system. Mr. BRUFF took the same view of the sub-

ject as Mr. Krum, and supported the reference from the same motive.

Mr. STIERS said he should vote against the Bill, because he thought we should have a gen-eral library system or none at all. Mr. VORIS moved further to instruct the

Mr. VORIS moved further to instruct the committee to provide that all school taxes shall be submitted to the people.

Mr. MYERS opposed the general features of the bill as delegating to the township boards of education, a power and responsibility that we dare not assume here. He would be glad to see the township boards abolished altogether. There was no petition for this system, and he did not think the people wanted it.

Mr. PLANTS said be had reluctantly signed the report in favor of this bill. It had been petitioned for, and he had yielded to them. He was satisfied with the Library system when we had it, but now that was repealed, he felt like trying the present plan, and not engrafting upon it those partial provisions.

Mr. FELLOWS opposed the bill, because it was partial, in its operations. He would have the system general, or not at all. He wanted a system of State policy on this subject to be known and understood by all.

Mr. HUTCHESON favored the reform, because the determination of these matters should be with the people. Indeed he would divorce the State entirely from the educational sytem, as foreign to it and its purposes. He would not disparage popular education, but he did not think it was the business of the State He.

disparage popular education, but he did not think it was the business of the State. He would oppose any and all extensions of the sysem. Mr. McCLUNG regarded this as an attempt to revive the library system, by piecemeal, against which he voted last year. He therefore

ded the previous question, which was sus These who voted in the affirmative were—
The question then fleing on the passage
Messrs. Breck, Collins, Cox, Cuppy, Fisher, the bill, it failed to pass—yeas 11 mays 77.